

SPORTS

OLYMPICS ON HIS MIND



World championship top goal-tender Vladislav Tretyak signing Photo by Igor Utkin (TASS)

The USSR ice hockey line-up are back home from West Germany where they won their 19th world title, winning nine out of ten games and drawing only one with silver medallists Czechoslovakia.

Summing up the championship, Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov noted that it was hotly contested because of the high standards of all participants. He said one of the main favourites to win the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic title will be the young Czechoslovak team which has developed into a well-knit side over the past two or three years and now plays good hockey.

The performance of third-placed Canada is another indica-

MOSCOW TEAM PREVAILS

The Moscow Physical Training Institute team beat Borispol Koslos 3-1 in Moscow's Small Sports Arena in the finals of the national women's field hockey cup.

In the photo: SKIF play Koles. Photo by Sergei Proskov



KRANKL GETTING READY

Vienna Rapid successfully beat Innsbruck 5-0 in an away game and 3-0 at home to win Austria's football cup, with Hans Krankl, Rapid and national team leader, netting three goals.

SOVIET GRANDMASTERS TO PLAY IN CHINA

Soviet chess grandmasters Nino Gurieva and Yuri Balashov will play exhibition and simultaneous games in China at the invitation of China's Sports Committee.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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PEACE RACE GETS UNDER WAY

A 7 km individual start race on May 8 in Warsaw will start off the 36th Peace Race, one day before Victory Day. Top cyclists from 19 countries will have to cover 1,928 kilometres on a route lying from Warsaw via Berlin to Prague.

This amateur cycling race, sponsored by the "Trybuna Ludu," "Rude Pravo" and "Neues Deutschland" newspapers, is considered the most prestigious event in the international cycling calendar after the Olympic Games and world championships. Not infrequently Peace Race winners have gone on to become Olympic champions—as did Svetlana Kukharchuk and Anna Pivkina, of the USSR, for instance. Soviet

coaches make no secret of their intention to try out all the candidates for an Olympic side.

The USSR has 16 teams and eight individual race titles to its credit. Last year the GDR team and its leader Olaf Ludwig took all the awards, and so the USSR will be trying to make a comeback.

USSR head coach Viktor Kapitonov, Olympic champion, named the following Soviet line-up: Olympic winner Yury

Kashirin, Rih Suur, who won several stages in last year's race, as well as budding Alexander Kulikov, Pyotr Ugrymov, Ivaras Pele and Oleg Chuzhda.

But the Peace Race is not just to do with sport; its symbol is Picasso's white dove which brings peace and friendship to all peoples. Training for the event, the Soviet team issued an appeal to all Soviet sportsmen to enter for mass contests between May 9 and 23 and in this way to show their determination to contribute to the UN-sponsored international disarmament campaign.

Alexander BUTSENNIN

Women gymnasts to compete in Göteborg

Olga Bicherova, Natalya Yurchenko, Albina Shishova and Olga Mostepanova is the tentative Soviet women's line-up for the European gymnastics championships due on May 7-8 in Göteborg, Sweden, with successive all-round and individual events.

Of the above four contenders only three can enter the all-round event (one being a replacement), which is why we named only a tentative Soviet side, with every nation being invited.

In the preceding 13 European championships Larisa Latynina and Lyudmila Turishcheva, two outstanding Soviet gymnasts now active in the popularization of the sport, were twice top all-rounders each, and Turishcheva once shared the laurels with teammate Tamara Lazakovitch.

The men's European championships are due on May 20-29 in Sofia.

allowed to field two gymnasts for the individual events.

Bicherova is the 1981 top all-round and 1982 world cup holder, Yurchenko is the 1982 world cup holder and twice "Moscow News" winner and absolute national champion, while Shishova and Mostepanova won or came in the three in various domestic and international meets.

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 14, 1983.

Havelange on the world football cup

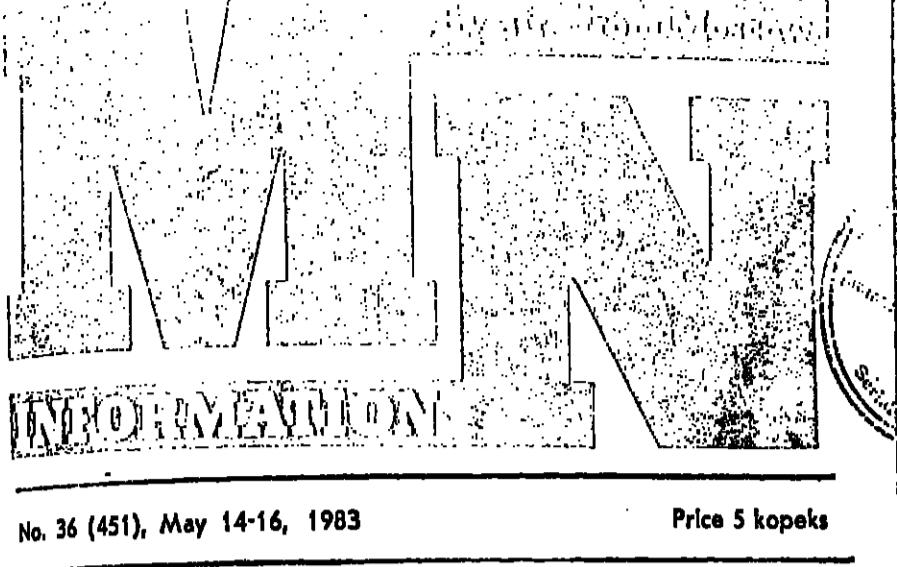
FIFA President Joao Havelange said he was confident the 1986 world football championship would be held in Mexico. He told newsmen in Rio de Janeiro that neither the USA nor Canada, which still want to host the cup, are prepared to hold such an event. No arguments from these countries will sway the decision of FIFA, which believes that among three candidates, only Mexico could credibly hold such an important contest, he stressed.

The first saplings of joint Soviet-Indian cooperation, planted in Shillong, have produced fruit in the form of a whole range of joint projects in various sectors of the Indian economy, the Indian minister stressed. We sincerely wish for continued expansion in cooperation between our countries, which has grown all these years.

In his reply Ivan Arkhipov stressed that the Soviet people understand and support the peace-loving policy of the Indian government and think a lot of India's efforts to close the ranks of the non-alignment movement. The tried and tested Soviet-Indian friendship, formalized in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, he further noted, is a valuable heritage of our peoples and an important factor contributing to universal peace and stability.

Ivan Arkhipov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

During the visit the two sides signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the construction of the second section of the Visakhapatnam iron-and-steel works.



No. 36 (451), May 14-16, 1983

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USSR and India to expand cooperation

Dmitri. The Soviet Union made a vital contribution towards the drive for economic progress and the creation of a national economy launched by India in the first year of her Independence, Indian Minister of External Affairs, Naransinha Rao emphasized at a dinner in honour of the USSR First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who is now in India on an official visit.

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FACTS AND EVENTS

○ A draft resolution demanding that the Washington administration seek the conclusion of a treaty to ban chemical weapons has been tabled at the House of Representatives by a group of Democratic and Republican Congressmen.

Counsellor Ronin Sen, of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, presented a prize to the winner of the International Children's Painting Competition.

Some of the entries to the competition.

Photos by Boris Polusov

AWARDS TO YOUNG

At Moscow's Friendship House awards were recently presented to Soviet children, winners of a contest held by the "Shankar's Weekly", an Indian magazine.

It was over 30 years ago that Indian artist Shankar Pillai conceived the idea of holding an annual International children's painting contest.

The Soviet Red Cross Executive Committee calls on the International Committee of the Red Cross to take vigorous actions to secure the release of the hostages and also appeals to the League of Red Cross Societies and to the entire international community for all possible assistance in obtaining the release of the hostages kidnapped in Angola.

SOMOZA GANGS ROUTED IN NICARAGUA

Managua. Nicaraguan troops have eliminated two groups of CIA-backed Somozista gangsters who invaded the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa last February.

The infiltration of these two gangs into Nicaragua was part of the Reagan administration's wide-ranging plan for armed aggression against the revolutionary republic. A press conference was held here by Xavier Carrion, Commander of the Fourth Military District. According to the Washington strategists scenario, nearly 400 counter-revolutionaries who penetrated into the two departments were to impersonate "an internal resistance front" while major mercenary units mounted an

tack on border areas in the Nicaraguan departments of Nueva Segovia and Zelaya. The imperialist plans were foiled by the Sandinista People's Army who took timely and courageous action to prevent the invaders from becoming entrenched in Nicaragua.

Over two months of fighting in the departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega a total of 240 counter-revolutionaries were killed, 12 Somozista gangsters taken prisoner and over 60 wounded. The Sandinista Army units are carrying out operations to mop up small groups of mercenaries who are still at large in this part of the country.

Conservatives clamp down on human rights in FRG

We are obviously against this, the "Pravda" leader stresses.

No proposals for reaching a really fair peace can fit in with the American "zero," quarter or half "zero." Such things just do not go together, and Washington is perfectly aware of that even though it pretends it is going to seek a solution at the negotiating table. Yet another farce is being played out to hoodwink the credulous.

Those opposed to the new Soviet initiative did not continue sabotaging the Geneva talks bear grave responsibility for the consequences. If the American, medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe a chain reaction would be inevitable, and the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member states would have to counter with an effective response. No one should entertain any illusions on this score.

Common sense stresses the necessity of reaching agreement on Geneva. The West needs that just as much as the Soviet Union. The USSR has done all that is needed to formulate a solution based on the principle of parity and mutual security. Only one thing is now required for this solution to be implemented—the United States and NATO have to decide on long-term whether they will travel their part of the way towards agreement, the article concludes.

(Continued on page 2)

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BEFORE THE NEXT ROUND

In a leader entitled, "Before the next round", on the Geneva-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe due to resume soon, PRAVDA points out that although Washington is claiming it will seriously study the Soviet proposals, it is actually seeking ways of somehow hitting them in, specifically on the warheads count, to the American "interim solution".

We are obviously against this, the "Pravda" leader stresses. No proposals for reaching a really fair peace can fit in with the American "zero," quarter or half "zero." Such things just do not go together, and Washington is perfectly aware of that even though it pretends it is going to seek a solution at the negotiating table. Yet another farce is being played out to hoodwink the credulous.

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(Continued on page 2)

Photo: AP/Wide World

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

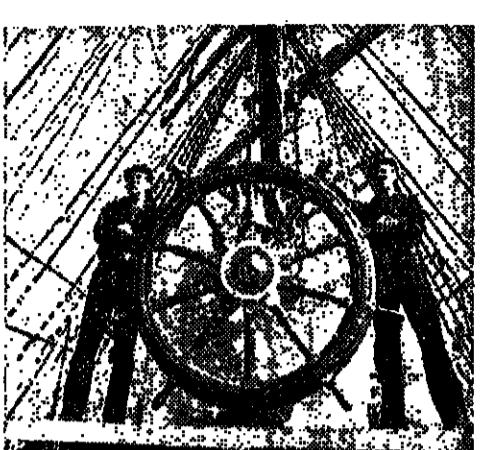
THIS SPRING OVER 200 NEW VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT CROPS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO FARMERS IN THE USSR. Among them is a new variety of wheat which stands up well to drought and barley which ripens even in the north of Siberia. They were grown on experimental farms financed from the state budget. Seeds of the new plants are made available to peasants in exchange for marketable corn with no additional payments being required.

OVER 20 THOUSAND PEOPLE WILL MOVE INTO COMFORTABLE FLATS THIS YEAR IN ONE OF THE NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. Building has already begun on the estate which is situated in a picturesque locality on the outskirts of the town, on the banks of the Dnipro River. As well as being the biggest residential area in Kiev, it will also be the greenest, with parks already in hand for parks, boulevards and squares. A metro line is soon to be built connecting the estate to the centre of the town.

AN EXHIBITION, "THE RUSSIAN LANDSCAPE", HAS OPENED IN VOLGOGRAD, IN THE NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. On view are canvases by Vasnetsov, Korovin, Kukinskii, Levitan, Serov and by other masters from the collection of the Russian Museum, in Leningrad. The exhibition is the result of joint efforts by the staff of the local art gallery and their Leningrad colleagues. Also on display are works belonging to the Volgograd museum.

TURKMENIA, A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS EXPANDED ITS PLANTATIONS OF FINE-FIBRE COTTON BY NEARLY TEN THOUSAND HECTARES THIS YEAR. This is due to the reclamation of virgin lands and the phasing out of less valuable varieties. The republic now has 180,000 hectares of fields with fine-fibre cotton, and is one of the main suppliers of natural fibre in the USSR.

A BIG SHAFT IS BEING SUNK IN THE KRIVOI ROG IN THE UKRAINE, THE USSR'S FIRST IRON ORE BASIN. It is still the chief ore supplier nationwide, accounting for nearly half the ore mined in this country.



● Before putting out from Yalta port. ● Keeping the first watch..

THIS SAILING LIFE

The Soviet barque "Sedov" has set out on another of its round-Europe cruise with a crew of cadets from Soviet navigation schools which train seafarers for the fishing fleet. Aboard the "Sedov", the biggest four-masted sailing ship in the world, is also a group of cadets from other countries.

The ship, named after the Russian seafarer and Arctic researcher Georgi Sedov, was launched in 1921 and has since been home to thousands of navigation students, many of whom today are ship captains.

After a recent overhaul at Kronstadt, the "Sedov" now looks pretty much as it did originally. For instance, 32 three-blade sails have been replaced by new ones and repairs made to the four masts, each as high as a 10-storey building as well as to old navigation instruments.

During their "practicals" aboard the ship the cadets will have to pass tests and defend yearly papers on navigation astronomy, navigation, sailing directions, and



● Cadets Rimantas Ziliuska, from Klaipeda, Puan Sayet, from Laos, and Angelo Benjamin, from Peru, learning to use the direction finder.

SUPER LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY

Soviet specialists have performed a trial transmission of electric power through a superhigh-tension direct current line of 1,500 kilovolts. At a proving range near Leningrad they checked out systems that will be used in the world's biggest "energy bridge", 2,400 kilometers long.

The line will link a number

of thermal power stations having a total capacity of 6.8 million kilowatts that are being built at the Ekbatsuz coal deposit [Central Kazakhstan] with the industrial centres in the European part of the country. The increase in voltage will sharply reduce energy losses and the expenditure of materials and metal on the construction of

communications, as well as the total area of arable land that will be taken up by the transmission line.

The Ekbatsuz-Centra line will form part of the single energy system of the USSR that is now being created. Besides direct current superhigh-voltage lines, work is already under way in the country to build the first alternating current transcontinental line of 1,500 kilovolts to link Siberian power stations with nuclear units of various types.

The system is programmed to issue commands to the actuators to regulate the feeding of steam, water and oil to the hall at the proper temperature and pressure. This system can operate with nuclear units of various types.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE LABOUR COLLECTIVE DRAFT LAW

The nation-wide discussion of the draft law on labour collectives, currently the theme of a major political campaign in this country, is the subject of commentary by Academician T. Zaslavsky in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. This draft law, now being prepared by the government and the trade unions, provides for broader initiative for the labour collectives. This means that the employees themselves will take a more active and immediate role in the solution of such problems as distribution of profits, remuneration, labour safety, planning and organization of production, and in many other economic, organizational and social problems involved in the life of labour collectives.

The author stresses that the new draft law evoked considerable interest among the labour collectives. It is being discussed at meetings of labour teams, in the press and on radio and television. Newspapers carry letters from readers who, approving of the draft on the whole, make specific amendments and proposals. These ideas are to be analyzed and summed up by the commission which is to produce the final version of the law.

CMEA'S PROGRAMME FOR NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

The nine nuclear power units now in operation in the European socialist countries, excluding the USSR, will be supplemented by another two this year—in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, writes the SOTSIALISTI-

CHESKAYA INDUSTRYIYA newspaper. Under an agreement, the Soviet Union is rendering all-round assistance in the construction of nuclear power plants, providing them with equipment and expertise.

By 1990, altogether nearly 20 power units will have been built in the CMEA countries, among them Poland's and Cuba's first ones. The construction of the Cuban station is proceeding in a tropical and earthquake-prone zone.

The next stage in the development of nuclear power engineering in the CMEA countries, the paper points out, will see the introduction of new power units with reactors generating 1,000 MW. The Soviet Union already has such units in operation. While until recently the USSR built all the most complex equipment for nuclear plants, things are changing rapidly now, with similar work in eight countries cooperating on a multilateral agreement on the joint provision of equipment for nuclear power plants, the paper points out.

BIO SPOTS KEEP INFLUENZA AWAY

Willing of a new method for treating influenza developed by Soviet specialist Alla Uman'skaya, the newspaper TRUD points out her claim that people have the potential to fully resist any viral respiratory ailment—she only has to help her body by finger-massaging its biologically active spots. By thus exciting the body's biological regulation system, we can activate its defences. The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries recognized Uman'skaya's technique as an invention and gave her a patent for it.

What is special about her method and what are its advantages? Its main plus is that it is quite simple, the paper points out—it does not require any medicines,

and is far more effective than any medicine. It is accessible to all and requires neither money, time, nor physical effort—and has no contraindications. The bioactive zones are easy to pinpoint and everyone can be taught to use them to ward off, for self-diagnosis and self-treatment, the paper emphasizes.

Alla Uman'skaya suggested an individual and collective "health programme" based on her technique; the latter is already being introduced at a Moscow hospital. Three minutes of self-massage three a day—before work, at lunch time, and after work—are enough to make workers feel better and less tired than usual.

A NEW SUBJECT IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

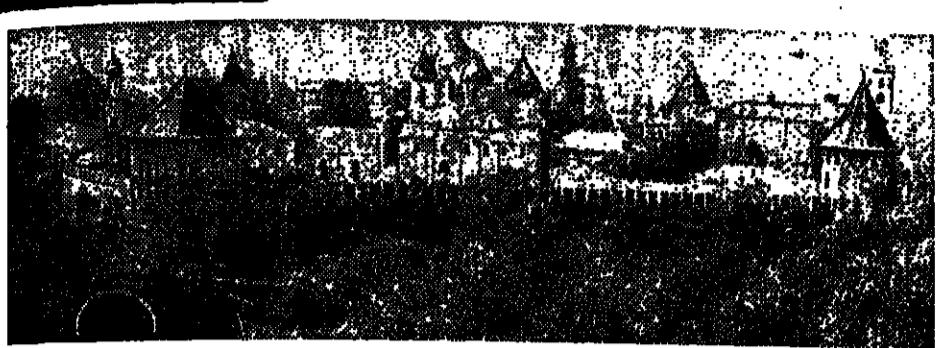
In the 1984-85 school year, the curriculum will include a new subject—ethics and psychology of work—which will be taught to children in their last two years at school. At the moment, this course is being tested, says the newspaper IZVESTIA.

The course also examines such problems as mutual relations between man and society, his team on the job, and his family. It looks into the moral issues involved in relations between young men and women, shows the main values of a family, and its role and responsibility in educating children.

The course on problems of family relations was instituted for a very good reason. Today's preteenagers young people start independent life and have families at a much earlier age than previous generations. Therefore it is important that school concentrate more not only on the scientific, polytechnical, labour and aesthetic education, but also on the moral and ethical education for young people.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



General view of the Novgorod Kremlin.

Riga to have metro

The capital of the Latvian constituent republic will be the fifteenth city in this country to have an underground urban transport system.

Up to now, metros have only been built in cities with populations of over a million. Riga, however, has only 870 thousand inhabitants.

The decision to build a metro here was taken because of the neighbouring resort town of Jurmala which is visited each year by a great number of tourists, increasing Riga's population by an average of 200 thousand annually.

DANUBE WATER FOR STEPPE LAND

The Danube-Dniester irrigation system at present under construction in the Dniestr steppes has already started to provide water to the fields.

Water is conveyed to the steppes via the main canal which is several dozen kilometres long.

The Black Sea Lake Sasyk has been dammed and turned into a reservoir to store the Danube water; powerful pumping stations have been built and a diversified network of smaller canals and irrigation subsystems dug. This year alone almost 14 thousand hectares of irrigated land have been made available to farmers.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR TURBINES

In the Ukrainian city of Khar'kov, a turbine control system has been designed to ensure reliable and economic operation of powerful atomic power units.

The system has gone through the testing stage at the instrument-making factory in the city. The first of these electronic instruments was designed for the Ingul'yan nuclear plant now under construction in Lithuania. This system will control a 1,500,000 kW unit, the most powerful in the world.

The system is programmed to issue commands to the actuators to regulate the feeding of steam, water and oil to the hall at the proper temperature and pressure. This system can operate with nuclear units of various types.

Novgorod: a museum city

Novgorod, one of the most ancient Russian towns, is justly called the museum city of Ancient Rus'. Its thousand-year history is rich in events connected with the establishment and consolidation of the Russian state, with the development of its culture and art.

Novgorod (the Russian for new city) has many remarkable architectural monuments and paintings belonging to the period between the 11th and 17th centuries. The city's history, its culture

and art, have long aroused profound interest. There are hundreds of books and thousands of studies on the history of the city and its artistic treasures. Soviet historians, archaeologists, architects-restorers and art historians are busy studying, searching for and restoring the ancient monuments of the city.

Today Novgorod lives up to its name as never before. Having risen from the ashes thirty-five years ago it is, indeed, a new city. When Soviet troops entered the city, after having routed the fascist invaders on the banks of the Volkhov River during World War II, they saw terrible devastation. The greatest damage had been done to the ancient buildings some of which were irretrievably lost. In the post-war years the 1,100-year-old city was virtually reborn. It has been completely rebuilt and its historical and cultural monuments restored.

Thousands of tourists from all parts of the Soviet Union and the whole world come here every year. The first thing the visitors do is to hurry to the Kremlin, which is a protected monument and a museum, housing precious art objects. They also visit the cathedrals and churches in the city and on its outskirts.

Part of the iconostasis of the Cathedral of St Sophia (1046-1050) in the Novgorod Kremlin.

UNIQUE HALL

Restoration work is over on a unique concert hall in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Conservatoire.

It will be the conservatoire's fourth hall. At the close of last century it was used for classes, and later served as a studio for "costly" concerts for "high society". Eventually the building, an architectural monument of the late 18th-early 19th centuries,

will become a concert hall. After it is opened, all the halls of Moscow Conservatoire will be able to accommodate nearly 3,000 listeners in one night.

The rector's office and the academic council suggested that the hall be named after Russian composer, pianist and conductor Sergei Rachmaninoff, who graduated from Moscow Conservatoire. He was in that hall on many occasions and his works were performed there, some for the first time ever.

The conservatoire's development master plan envisions the construction of an opera studio and a concert hall, which will be designed after Alexander Skryabin, another conservatoire graduate.

The hall is now being used for classes only, but with time

it will become a concert hall. After it is opened, all the halls of Moscow Conservatoire will be able to accommodate nearly 3,000 listeners in one night.

From the points of view of acoustics, the hall has always been considered one of the best in Moscow, say the conservatoire's director and the academic council.

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VIEWPOINT

Consumer production: a top social programme priority

Alexander GUBER,
an economic observer

Alarms to warn of approaching tsunami waves have become more and more rare on the Pacific coast. Although no method has yet been found to control the process which causes this ominous wave, physicists have already learnt to make exact calculations as to the direction of its movement and to predict its behaviour on shore.

Tsunami waves are caused by the same phenomenon as a seismic wave which is produced much faster. It is this seismic wave that "sounds" the alarm.

In the past, Soviet scientists produced a mathematical model for the eastward movement of the tsunami wave from the point where it appears. This helps establish which parts of the shore are under threat. However, this cannot help solve the main question about the tsunami's behaviour on shore.

Today Novgorod lives up to its name as never before. Having risen from the ashes thirty-five years ago it is, indeed, a new city. When Soviet troops entered the city, after having routed the fascist invaders on the banks of the Volkhov River during World War II, they saw terrible devastation. The greatest damage had been done to the ancient buildings some of which were irretrievably lost. In the post-war years the 1,100-year-old city was virtually reborn. It has been completely rebuilt and its historical and cultural monuments restored.

The answer has finally been found at the Institute of Applied Physics in the city of Gorky. The new method has made it possible to pinpoint parts of the shore where the huge wave will be doing the greatest damage.

For the Soviet economy to reach the level provided for in the five-year plan by 1985, our industry will not only have to manufacture what has been planned for 1983-1985, but also to make good the deficit of the two previous years. The decree contains a set of practical measures designed to improve the situation. Let us take a look at some of them.

Targets have been set for the additional production of consumer goods in 1983 above the annual quota by making use of the internal reserves of enterprises which are to receive additional supplies of raw and other materials and equipment.

This type of recording is carried out by using a standard device, a modulator, which registers sound vibrations on standard film. Therefore, the existing system does not need any major changes. The source of light used to be an electric bulb but its flickering light impaired the sound.

The consumer industries have been placed on top of the priority list for receiving supplies. They will also be given most of the resources obtained from the overfulfillment of national economy targets.

The USSR State Bank has been asked to establish favourable terms for crediting undertakings designed to give a boost to production and improve the quality of consumer items.

In drawing up plans for 1984 and 1985, the USSR State Planning Committee will bear in mind the need to build up consumer production capacities.

Every enterprise producing consumer goods will be made additionally responsible for the quality of its output. The necessary measures to enforce this are to be devised within six months.

Stricter controls have been introduced over the delivery of agreements for the delivery of goods to the market, and improvements are to be made in the organization of trade and in surveys of consumer demand.

The procedure for approving technical documentation and prices for new consumer goods has been simplified and shortened.

In other words, these measures are designed to create all the necessary conditions, both economic and organisational, to solve one of the major tasks facing the Party and Government in this country.

At present all the bulk of the Soviet Far Eastern Shipping Company is being equipped with pneumatic droppings.

ENTERTAINMENT

TRIUMPH FOR SOVIET SINGERS

At the Maria Callas International Music Competition in Athens first place, Grand Prix and the Maria Callas gold medal were awarded to Leningrad's Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre singer, Yelena Ustimenko. The first place remained unanswered in the men's competition, with Soviet bass Sergei Martynov, a soloist with the Riga Opera Theatre and a graduate of the Riga Conservatoire, winning second prize.

Our entrants showed high musical standards and fine vocal training, said jury member and Bolshoi soloist Irina Arkhipova. They also exhibited an outstanding ability to sing any form

of music, naturalness, and a serious and responsible attitude to the competition. Some of the jury members were surprised that such experienced singers should have entered for a competition for young people. I explained to them that such good results were born of sound professional training rather than of experience.

Following the competition the director of the Olympia theatre gave the winners the opportunity of singing in the award winners' concert. Yelena Ustimenko was also invited to sing Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata" at the same theatre.

ART THEATRE OFF ON TOUR

The Moscow Art Theatre has begun its tour of the GDR; it will later go on to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

We are taking two productions to the GDR, says the theatre's chief director, Oleg Yefimovich Chetkov. "The Sea Gull" and M. Shatov's "Thus Will Win". I believe that these two plays provide a good idea of the wide span of work being accomplished by our theatre today. "The Sea Gull" indicates an abiding interest in Chekhov, a playwright with whose name the traditions and history of our theatre are closely linked. It also serves as a criterion of a company's artistic maturity and depth—the extent to which it succeeds in expressing human life on stage.

With "The Sea Gull" we were faced with the task of creating a genuine ensemble production.

"Thus Will Win", a political play, is the leading production of our company's contemporary repertoire. Interest in Lenin's heritage, in questions concerning the building of socialism, and in party tactics and strategy are born of reality itself, out of the complex contemporary international atmosphere, out of the issues that are solved by the socialist world. M. Shatov's play is basically documentary. The part of Lenin is acted by A. Karyagin. The actor has won great acclaim for his performance which affects the audience with the energy and power of Lenin's thoughts and words.

FILM FESTIVAL OPENS IN CANNES

The 30th International Film Festival has opened in Cannes. The two-week event includes a full-length feature competition, "A View of the World Cinema", a screening of cut-out competition films, and a shorts competition.

This year, twenty films have been selected for the main competition. The Soviet film industry is represented by Eldar Ryazanov's "Station for Two".

The winners will be awarded the festival's main prize, Palme d'Or, plus several special prizes. One of the members of the jury is USSR People's Artist Sergei Bondarchuk.

Taking place at the same time as the festival in Cannes is an international film fair where Soviet film makers are represented by such movies as "Flying in Dreams and in Life", "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta", "The Quarantine", "The Youth of a Genius", "In Love at His Own Wish", and others.

Books, The Iskusstvo Publishing

ers, in cooperation with the USSR Film Makers Union, has issued an anthology of articles under the title, "Roman Karmen in the Recollections of his Contemporaries". The authors are famous Soviet writers, film makers, military leaders and journalists.

Exhibitions. An exhibition of the works by leading Soviet graphic artists has opened at the House of the Artist, in the Swedish capital. Over 100 works by 35 Soviet graphic artists from every constituent republic are on display.

Books, The Iskusstvo Publishing

Moscow Circus: NEW SHOW



Exotic animals perform under the direction of Lyubov and Boris Fedotov. © Yevgeny Malkhrovsky, photo by Yuri Bykovskiy

The Moscow Circus on the Lenin Hills has put on a new show, "Open up Your Secrets, Arseni!"

It starts off with a march past by exotic animals such as camels, llamas and zebras which are joined by ponies, dogs and a ram. The tamers are riveted

in their skills by jugglers and acrobats.

The entire second act features a chase after an elusive "Invisible Man". A riderless motorcycle parades round the ring, a telephones receiver rings in the air of its own accord and a pan gives out autographs. Respon-

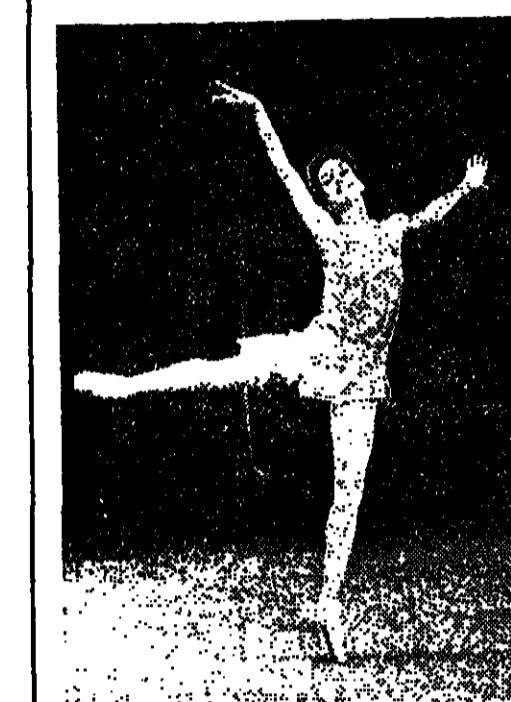
sible for all these tricks is Otar Rattani, honorary professor of the International Magicians Academy, awarded its supreme award, "The Golden Magical Stick". Kherenkov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet), 16 — Ptitskin, "Wedding With the General".

Maxim ZEMANOV

INFORMATION No. 24, 1981

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NATALYA BESSMERTNOVA



Natalya Bessmertnova as Rite in "The Golden Age", a ballet to music by Shostakovich.

Photo by Andrey Stepanov

Central television has recently finished shooting two ballets: "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and "The Golden Age", a ballet to music by Shostakovich, one of the Bolshoi's latest productions. The choreography for both works is by the Bolshoi's chief choreographer, Yuri Grigorovich, while both the main female roles are danced by Natalya Bessmertnova.

Bessmertnova has a varied repertoire, extending to both classical and modern ballet. Her dancing is full of improvisation: she has the ability to create one inimitable image after another on the stage, apparently without any effort.

Margarita ANOKHINA

FACTS and EVENTS

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WHAT'S ON!

MAY 14-16

THEATRES

FILMS

CONCERT HALLS

EXHIBITIONS

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). Women's national championship, 16 Moscow. Krylye Sovetov — Baku Syaziol. 6 pm.

TABLE TENNIS

Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium, 14, 15 — 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations. On the 14th at 4 p.m., and on the 15th at 10 a.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 15 — Racing and trotting.

1 p.m.

On Sunday prizes will be contested to open the new racing season.

WEATHER

MAY 14-16

In Moscow, city and regions, the warm weather will continue with occasional showers. Night temperatures of 6°, 11°C and of 20°, 23°C during the day. SW wind, 3-5 m.p.h.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lada Central Stadium, 14 — 7 pm.

Central Army Club vs 24 April

Stadium, 14 — 7 pm.

FC Lokomotiv vs FC Spartak,

14 — 7 pm.

FC Spartak vs FC Dinamo,

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